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GOOD NEWS

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JAPAN WARNS MOSCOW AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

Serious Complication of Manchuria Dispute Feared.

China's Future Constitution.

GOOD PROGRESS IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Oct. 30. The constitutional issue which came to a head months ago with the arrest of Mr. Hu Han-min, looms large in the discussions now proceeding between the Canton peace delegates and Chiang Kai-shek's representatives.

It is believed that a fair measure of agreement has been reached.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Nanking War Minister, General Ho Ying-ching, privately discussed the question of the election of a President of China and the procedure connected therewith, after which they met the other delegates.

French or German Model.

The results have not been disclosed, but after the meeting Mr. Sun Fo told newspaper correspondents that the Kuomintang leaders generally, considered that the powers of the President should be based upon the German or French model.

They also seem of opinion that the time for a National Convention has not yet come, that the duties of a Parliament should be performed during the period of political tutelage by a National Government Council, composed of the best elements of the entire Kuomintang Party.

Executive Control.

The work of the Executive Council, if the Canton proposal is adopted, would be similar to that of a State Department, but no changes would be necessary in the structure of the remaining four Yuan.

Mr. Hu Han-min was better yesterday. He conferred with Mr. Wang Ching-wei for a couple of hours.

YEAR'S HOLIDAY IN ARMAMENTS.

U.S. SIGNIFIES AGREEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 29.

The acceptance by the United States of the proposal for a year's armaments holiday has been cabled to Geneva.

The issue was raised by Italy at the last meeting of the League Assembly and the majority of countries signified their acceptance, most of them with the proviso that the agreement be general.—*Reuter*.

STERLING AGAIN SUFFERS.

DOLLAR SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

The Hongkong dollar was up 1/8th this morning, being quoted at 1s. 2 1/2d. This reflected a rise of 1/16th in silver on the London market, where China banks bought and sold, the undertone being quiet.

Silver in New York is unchanged at 30 1/8.

Contrary to expectations, the cross-rate is again down, the figure being 3.60 1/2.

There are sellers in the Hongkong market at 1s. 3 1/8d., but the market remains dead, no business being reported.

In Shanghai, the market is firm at 1s. 7 1/4d., sellers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone is now central near Nanking and moving eastward. Very strong monsoon over the central and south-west portions of the China Sea.

RUMOURS OF SOVIET TROOPS MASSING AT DAURA.

M. KARAKHAN DENIES CAUSE FOR JAPAN'S APPREHENSION.

AMBASSADOR HINTS AT COUNTER-STROKE.

Moscow, Oct. 29.

A GRAVE COMMUNICATION has been made by the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow to M. Karakhan, the Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, concerning the disturbing effect of persistent rumours of Soviet interference, actual and contemplated, in the Manchuria dispute between Japan and China.

Every detail regarding Japan's representations emanates from the Tass Agency, which is the official Soviet organ for the dissemination abroad of Russian news and views. The Tass Agency, announcing the lodging of Japan's views, states that Mr. Kiko Hirota,



M. Karakhan photographed with General Mo Teh-hui, the Manchurian military and China's plenipotentiary at the negotiations for settling Sino-Soviet differences.

the Japanese Ambassador, pointed out to M. Karakhan that various rumours were current in Manchuria, alleging that the Soviet Government was assisting General Mah (Ching-kuei) with military instructors, ammunition, etc.

The Japanese Ambassador also referred to an allegation that General Mah had himself stated that there were between twenty thousand and 40,000 Soviet troops massing near the station of Daura with a view to entering Manchuria.

Mr. Hirota added, according to the Tass Agency, that the rumours were "disturbing public opinion in Japan and the military authorities in Manchuria."

Should Soviet troops be sent over the border and down the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. Hirota concluded, Japan would send troops to the Taonan-Tsitsihar Railway, which had been built on Japanese money, so that "the sphere of the conflict would be broadened."

M. Karakhan, replying on behalf of the Soviet Government, stated, according to the Tass Agency, that the rumours were based upon absolutely unfounded inventions, emanating from irresponsible persons interested in spreading provocative rumours regarding the situation in Manchuria.

A COMPLETE DENIAL OF ALLEGATIONS.

He declared that there were no Soviet instructors among the Chinese 'troops' of General Mah at Tsitsihar, or in any army in any other Manchurian Province, nor were arms or ammunition being received, nor had they been received by these troops from Russia.

The Soviet Government, declared M. Karakhan, is not assisting either of the struggling factions in Manchuria.—*Reuter*.

PLAIN WARNING TO CYPRUS.

STRONG ACTION AUTHORISED.

CONSTITUTION THREAT.

London, Oct. 29.

"It is a matter of grave concern that, in any circumstances whatsoever, the King's representative in a British Colony should have been exposed to insult and personal danger from those who are subjects of His Majesty."

Thus Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a telegram to the Governor of Cyprus, declaring that the liberties given under the present constitution have been abused by disloyal political leaders.

Accordingly, in the interests of the people of Cyprus, the Government will have to review, in consultation with the Governor, the whole question of the constitutional future of the island.

The telegram states that the King has been much perturbed to learn that while His Majesty's representative was in residence an attack was actually made on Government House at Nicosia and that among the leaders of the attack should have been persons who had recently taken the oath of allegiance.

"You have already taken action against the ringleaders. You have my full support in any necessary action to put down sedition or to make it clear to those unfortunately misled that neither now nor in the future will disorder be tolerated."

A telegram received from the Governor this morning reports that the situation in the town continues slowly to improve. The Colonial Secretary has expressed his satisfaction at the signs of returning normalcy.—*Reuter and British Wireless*.

THREE INJURED IN KOWLOON FIRE.

SMALL OUTBREAK TO-DAY.

Three female inmates of No. 187, Apollu Street were slightly injured about the face and hands in a fire which broke out during the early hours of this morning in a joss paper shop.

The Kowloon Brigade received a call at about 1.30 a.m. and despatched four appliances to the scene. Immediately on discovering the outbreak, the inmates escaped by the roof and staircase, but a middle aged woman and two children were slightly burned by falling joss paper.

The brigade were on the scene for a little over an hour. Damage was confined to the ground floor, the goods of which were entirely destroyed while the upper floors, used as tenements, were damaged by water.



Mr. Philip Snowden, who is likely to be in the new Cabinet with a peerage, photographed outside No. 10.

BIG OPIUM HAUL IN HARBOUR.

Sampan Mistress Sent to Jail.

\$38,940 WORTH.

Opium to the value of \$38,940, concealed in eleven flour bags, was found aboard a sampan off Blake Pier yesterday afternoon. There were 649 tins in all, containing 3,245 taels of non-Government prepared opium.

The mistress was sent to prison for twelve months by Mr. Fraser at the Kowloon Magistracy, her two girl folk being discharged. Mr. Horace Lo defending, submitting that a servant could not be held responsible for the offence of his or her employer.

Sergeant Edwards was responsible for discovering the opium. The mistress of the sampan claimed that she was carrying the flour bags for some one else. She was told to keep them dry. She had no reason to disbelieve the information given to her.

LEAGUE'S WAR ON DRUG EVIL.

PERSIA COMES INTO LINE.

Geneva, Oct. 29.

The Government of Persia has signed the 1931 Convention, relating to the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics.—*Reuter*.

British Trade Revival. Foreign Tariff Scare: Dumping Threat: Emergency Powers.

London, Oct. 30.

Signs of a revival of industry are reported from all over the country following the National Government's victory at the polls. Many British manufacturers are planning the re-equipment of their factories to cope with new orders, but foreign manufacturers, anticipating the introduction of a tariff, are very busy arranging for the erection of factories on sites in Great Britain, and the dumping of

goods into this country while entry is still free.

It is expected that a Cabinet Committee will be established to examine fiscal and other matters in order to clear the way for legislation soon after Parliament meets, probably in late January, for the real business of the session.

Meanwhile, immediate legislation may be introduced conferring upon Ministers emergency powers against dumping.—*Reuter*.

WHO'S TO BE WHO IN NEW CABINET.

MR. SNOWDEN GOING TO THE LORDS.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN FOR TREASURY.

NO. 10 GATHERING.

THE PHENOMENAL success of the National Government at the polls having been fully digested, political interest has now swung to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's task of reconstructing his Cabinet. The usual guesses are being hazarded, with probably greater possibilities of accuracy than usual.

It is generally believed that the members of the present emergency Cabinet will all preserve their seats in the new Council, that the Cabinet will be increased to at least twenty members and the Conservatives will be given a much larger proportion of Ministerial posts than at present.

MR. SNOWDEN TO BECOME A PEER?

The most important appointment to be made is that of the successor to Mr. Philip Snowden as Chancellor of the Exchequer, a position which he must relinquish on retiring from the House of Commons.

It is generally assumed that Mr. Snowden will go to the House of Lords and that he will remain as a member of the Government in a new capacity. The name of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the full-blooded Tariffist, is freely mentioned as his most likely successor at the Treasury.

ANOTHER SEAT FOR LIBERALS.

Sir John Simon, who gave a strong lead to the Liberals in support of the National Government, led indeed a body of Liberals committed to the imposition of a tariff, and Lord Hailsham, the former Conservative Lord Chancellor, are both expected to join the Cabinet, among others.

The heads of the spending departments, the War Office, Air Ministry, Admiralty, etc., are certain to find places in the new Cabinet.

Sir Herbert in a Hurry.

The Prime Minister saw the King this morning, after which he consulted with several of his colleagues in the National Government, including Sir Herbert Samuel, who went straight to No. 10, Downing Street, on arriving from Darwin by train, and was with the Prime Minister for half an hour.

In the afternoon, the members of the existing Cabinet assembled at Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's official residence for their first meeting after the polling.

Happy Smiles.

All were evidently in the very best of spirits, wearing happy smiles which contrasted very markedly with their anxious looks when the National Government was first appointed.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided and it is believed that they discussed one of the first obvious tasks of the new Government, namely, Cabinet reconstruction. The Liberator is

likely to be from ten to about twenty. Ten has been found insufficient. The late Labour Cabinet was composed of twenty-one members.

Mr. Baldwin's Post.

Later. In regard to the reshuffling of the Cabinet, the newspapers forecast that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will remain as Lord President of the Council, Mr. J. H. Thomas as Secretary of State for the Dominions, Sir Samuel Hoare at the India Office, and Sir Philip Cunliffe Liston as President of the Board of Trade.

It is taken for granted that Mr. Snowden will become a peer and Lord Privy Seal, retaining a place in the Cabinet.

Possible Changes.

Possible changes are said to include the Foreign Secretaryship at present held by Lord Reading. Lord Hailsham may succeed Lord Sankey as Lord Chancellor. The Marquis of Crewe at the War Office and Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Admiralty, are said to be likely to retire to make way for younger men.

Premier's Popularity.

The Prime Minister has received messages of congratulation from all over the country and from all classes to-day. Telegrams also poured in from all parts of the world, particularly from the United States where Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is immensely popular.

Another Govt. Seat.

The result of the election in the Inverness (Western Isles) Division, a Liberal seat, was declared to-day. A National Liberal was elected, bringing the Government majority in the new House of Commons to 501, as follows: Government parties 501, Labour 350, Independent 53, Irish Nationalists 2. At Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, to-day, the Scottish peers met and elected sixteen representatives to sit in the House of Lords.

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NEW CHINESE SYSTEM.
FATHER FINN OUTLINES NEW SCHEME.
PHONETIC BASIS.

A system which will be published shortly, designed to make Chinese more simple by a romanized form of phonetics to replace the characters, was outlined by Father D. J. Finn, S.J., in a lecture on "Chinese Made Easy" to the Chinese Society of the Hongkong University last night.

Father Finn said: "Chinese made easy? I must say it is not. The Hon. Secretary in his notices very cruelly docketed my note of interrogation. But I cannot exist without it. As the Secretary of the President has wanted a talk of how Chinese is made easy, I trust that we shall hear from them before the end and shall go home comforted. For my part I come to suggest a question, perhaps merely a doubt, if one reckons with a time limit. I don't think that I shall ever live to find Chinese made easy—nor do I particularly want to do so; I find in Chinese certain cross difficulties that are more fascinating than cross-word puzzles, and of their own very nature transport remote generations and other ways. My only regret is that I have so little time and so little talent for the pursuit."

"Chinese Made Easy" really means some new device or some new circumstances at which one growing older and bolder with the days resolutely balks. But a young generation of Chinese genuinely interested in their country's progress by way of unity and wide-spread education, and a young generation of Europeans avid to acquire an important language will welcome the new *Ma-lou* of "Chinese Without Tears For All" when it is finally thrown open to traffic. Having disowned the Secretary and his heroic task, I must explain my own position.

I come among you as a learner, as one who can only say A.A.A. in this speech. I should really sit at the feet of any Chinese student here to learn the elements of Chinese. Therefore however I can tell you better than you can guess how far from easy it is! What urgency there is in the note of "interrogation"—When shall it be made easy? How is it to be made easy? I cannot answer these questions but I can tell you something about them. I am at the foot of a huge mountain, a Himalaya of difficulty and I can measure the effect much better than you who range over the high plateaus or even gaily trip on the summit tops. The trouble of realizing all the difficulties that lie between us.

Some Well-known Facts.
In order to set before you for your meditation and reflection a very new, very ingenious, surprising scientific system for solving the difficulties let us first rehearse some well-known facts and their corollaries. Chinese is spoken of as one language, even though its use can be traced on nearly existing original documents for something over 3,000 years, and although we know that between 300 and 400 million people speak it. Obviously great changes must have taken place in that long period of time, and wide differences of dialect must occur over the wide area occupied by these millions. Scholars say that the language of the Archæic period (before the Christian era) differed as widely from Ancient Chinese (about 700 A.D.) as this latter does from modern Mandarin—and that is wide indeed. Even with these vast extents of time and space, we have not yet measured completely the content of Chinese; there are extant literary documents that claim to have been first set down in writing 4,000 years ago and there is a wider area that has borrowed much from the Chinese language and retained distinctive Chinese features with certain modifications.

Now the one element that has kept Chinese as a unity over such ranges of time and space is the writing, partly picture-writing, partly symbolic of the idea, partly phonetic, the writing that we call Chinese characters. These are at present bound up, inextricably with the language, cementing the different types of style (colloquial or literary), smoothing over the changes of pronunciation that have taken place in the past 4,000 years, throwing a bridge of understanding over the differences of pronunciation between North and South, East and West, even to a certain extent between China and Japan, China and Korea, China and Annam, surmounting the difficulty of using a confusion of similar sounds with most diverse meanings in a very concise literary style, clarifying the use of these "homophones" in conversation, showing on paper the likeness or the dissimilarity of what vocally is the reverse.

Difficulties of Characters.
On the other hand, the characters demand from the human material a tremendous expenditure of energy. A European is amazed at the psychological effort that must have been exerted to establish ready responses in the brain for the very modest minimum of 6,000 characters. A Chinese student answers automatically to the stimulus of a character; a combination of strokes seen by the eye calls for one sound or perhaps a choice of sounds, accompanied by the understanding of one or more meanings. It means the installation of an automatic telephone exchange in which over 6,000 subscribers can ring and must be answered without mistake; and yet without enjoying such preliminary help as the gradual manipulation of our 26 alphabet-subscribers affords in the usual European systems.

This installation demands the expenditure of much valuable schooling-time while the results because of the fallibility of the human material cannot be always guaranteed to be equally effective. The old system of drilling in the sounds of the characters without teaching the underlying "songs" seems to have been found necessary, because it was desired to secure so many associations of sound and symbol while the memory powers were still fresh and most easily retentive. In so far it was quite rational. Its defect was that it envisaged as the only and ultimate aim a supreme power to be finally attained over a vast vocabulary; a terminus at which only few could hope to arrive because of the lack of talent. To use Chinese properly as a literary medium demanded an accomplishment that in other language is regarded as possible only to a select few.

Without the characters, however, it would seem that the literary style is impossible (because well-nigh unintelligible) and then the exacting demands on learners would be reduced to a hum-drum practical level. Without the use of characters, it would seem that a language written in a spelling system of romanization would break up into far removed departments of, say, Proto-Chinese, Archæic Chinese, Ancient Chinese, Old, Middle, Modern Chinese—and then the Modern Chinese must split up into its different varieties, Mandarin, Cantonese, hakka and the rest, just as in Europe we have Germanic languages (English, German, Dutch, Swedish) and in these our Universities study the different periods, Old, Middle, Modern or pre-existent but now forgotten tongues. If the characters are kept as indispensable, then the highest achievement of the language must be the exclusive enjoyment of a small letrated class, a very oligarchy of literature, and the very meanness of familiarity with the written word is to be acquired at the cost of considerable toil. This is not helpful to the formation of a reading democracy.

Knowledge of Classics.
If a European stands amazed at the perfection and complication of your linguistic reactions, he stands fearful and despairing before the task of making them his own.

Sir Edmund Backhouse cheerfully wrote in The China Year Book "In order to succeed, it is essential to have the classics at one's fingers' ends and upon this foundation a reasonably adequate structure can after 20 years' persistent labour be erected." For this reason, perhaps we of the busy 20th century are not fully grateful. Don't think that Sir Edmund is speaking of a really deep knowledge, for he goes on "But the labyrinth of Chinese literature is impenetrable, as regards its innermost recesses, in the limits of a lifetime, owing to the enormous bulk of first-rate works which it is physically impossible to absorb or even to read through."

Most of us think that the web-bulk of Chinese reaches 100% saturation long before we get inside the labyrinth at all. What wonder then if we are interested on hearing of new schemes for "Chinese Made Easy." The central problem of Chinese is, as I have indicated, the use of the special type of symbol called "characters." To substitute for these a medium that could be learned with less expenditure of energy without losing all the advantages that these symbols present is the ideal of men of good will, patriotic Chinese and eager foreigners. To anyone literarily minded, the use of what we call the Latin alphabet suggests itself. It is not in its origin Roman, though conveniently the transcription of certain Asiatic languages by its use is called "romanisation." It really originated in the East of the Mediterranean, about 3,000 years ago, somewhere about the Phœnician country and it has proved its value on legions of languages, notably on Hebrew, Greek, Latin and the whole range of European languages. A few years ago, Turkey substituted it drastically by law for the Arabic script; just recently the League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has set itself the task of propagating its use still wider. Many attempts have been made to domesticate Romanisation in China and the National Government is decidedly sympathetic. My business is to put before you for your thoughtful consideration a brand new scheme with remarkable features embodying visibly the idea of national unity, but I think you will find in it rather a stimulus to thought, rather than an "Open Sesame" to the Pylæum of Sinology.

Scheme Outlined.
The scheme is just in process of publication in the "Digest of the Synodal Commission" (Peking). It claims that it attains the following precious results while using the ordinary A.E.C.

- (1) It presents a writing that may be read aloud in any dialect with which the reader is familiar; (this is the mint of the characters).
- (2) Words are so differentiated as to be distinguishable from one another in writing (i.e. the difficulty of writing homophones in romanisation has been met).
- (3) The system preserves a philological value comparable with the characters even from a literary standpoint.

In other words, this system claims to combine the advantages of alphabetic writing (economy in learning, printing, modernity) with the chief advantages of the characters (i.e. Nation wide unity, distinction of like sounds as conveying different meanings, preservation of linguistic history). Now this is an astonishing achievement when compared with existing systems, which of necessity are bound up with one dialect as they aim at reproducing phonetically one system of sounds.

How is this end achieved? Briefly, it is by basing the writing on phonetic values that scientific research has established for the characters as pronounced about the sixth century A.D. That is in the period which the greatest of modern sinologists Bernhard Karlgren has called Ancient Chinese. The authors Lamase and Jasmin

started to work this out on the basis of Cantonese. Becoming acquainted with Karlgren's work they took his publications as the basis of the present scheme. His work is strictly scientific research into ancient philology. There is a practical adaptation.

Father Finn then explained the system and showed how it must be the work of specialists to compose the new dictionary for this scheme. He then went on to criticize the suggestions, and pointed out that it would require official protection from some powerful directing body to guarantee the system as national and acceptable. Further it would entail resouring into the Chinese of 3,000 years ago, and although seeming to present a national unity, it would be perpetuating the use of dialects. It would also represent in print Cantonese pronunciation rather than Mandarin—a local use more than a universal one.

Comparing the history of European languages he gave as his suggestion that the growth of railways and inter-communication would enforce the need for common speech and in the working out of that common speech, the guiding principle should be the greater benefit for the greater number, so that it might be hoped that the natural steps that such development would follow would be, first of all, the use of dialects romanised in newspapers to replace the present use of literary

A MANCHURIA IMPASSE.

JAPANESE NOT TO WITHDRAW.

Shanghai, Oct. 29. A message from Tokyo states that the Premier and Foreign Minister have informed the Privy Council that the Japanese Government will not withdraw its troops to the railway zone until the Sino-Japanese differences have been settled by direct negotiation.—*Reuter.*

Chang's Arrival. Nanking, Oct. 29. Chang Hsueh-liang arrived in a Ford plane at 12.40 to-day, and immediately held a conference with Chiang. Kai-shek concerning the present political situation.—*Reuter.*

style in characters, and thus gradually the intrusion of the universal use of romanised national language.

This obviously must be Mandarin for that was spoken by 250 millions, as compared with the 17 millions speaking Cantonese. This was on the lines followed by the National Government, namely the propagation of the universal use of the national language composed of Mandarin which seemed to be the final solution that might lead to the making easy of Chinese.

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BACK FROM LUNCH SO SOON, GUZZ? YES! AND NOW I GOTTA BEAT IT! IF I'M GONNA CATCH THE 1.45 TRAIN FER PODUNK!
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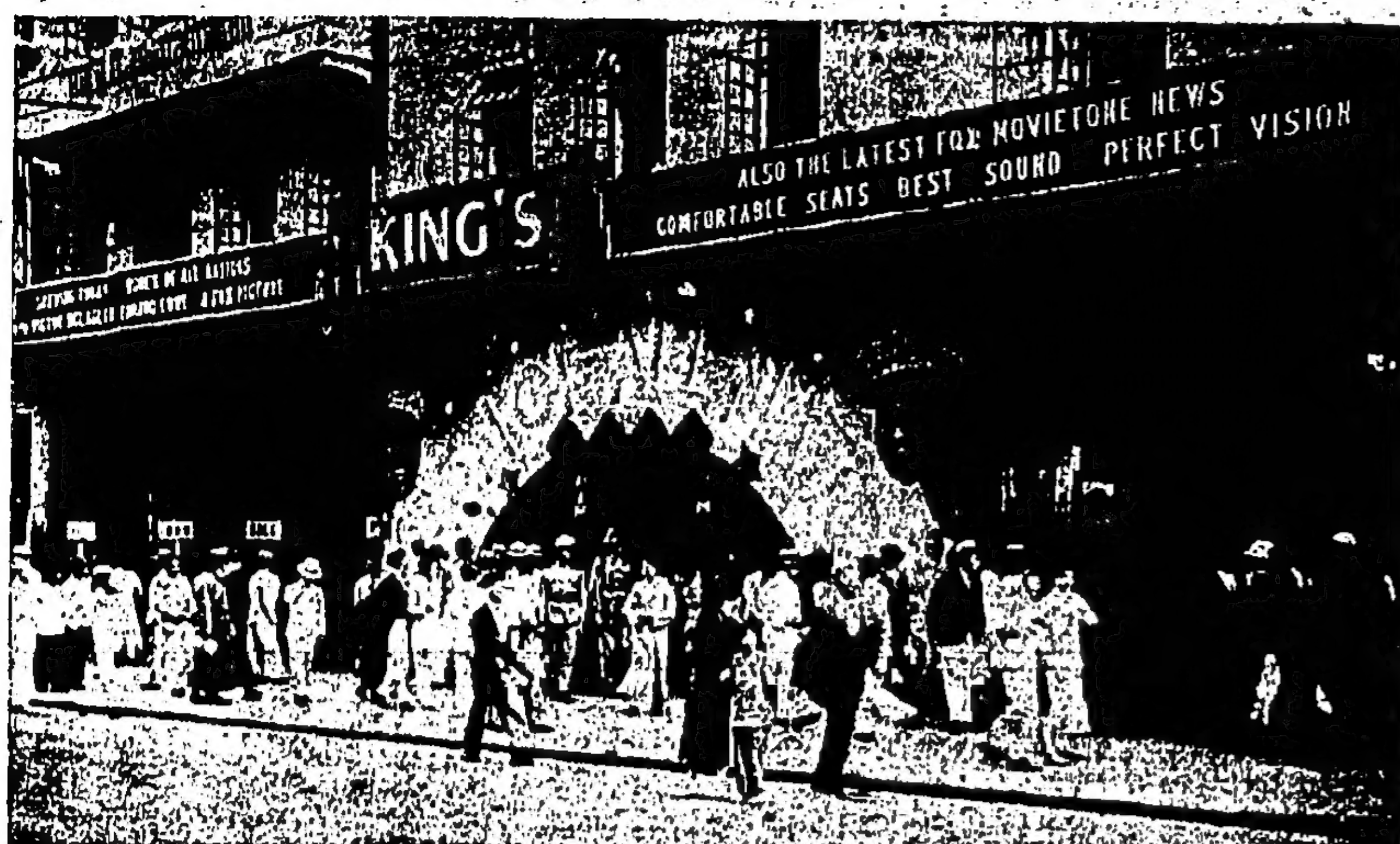
Sam to the Rescue!

YESSIR! JUST AS I THOUGHT! HE'S FORGOTTEN IT!
I HOPE I GET TO THE DEPOT BEFORE HIS TRAIN PULLS OUT!
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QUICK, GUZZ! OPEN YOUR MOUTH! YOU FORGOT YOUR TONIC AFTER EATING!

EFFECTIVE CINEMA DISPLAY IN HONGKONG.



Our photo shows the very effective door-display at the King's Theatre this week, advertising "Women of All Nations" which closes to-day after a remarkably successful run.

A DEMOCRATIC PEER.



Lord Derby, who is famous for his democratic habits, is pictured above discussing the political situation with a London porter.



Mr. Winston Churchill, returned with a huge majority at Epping, shown with Charlie Chaplin, who stayed in England to watch the election "fun".



A group of staff officers taken in Paris recently on the occasion of the Army manoeuvres. General Douglas MacArthur (right, front) watched the exercises. In the centre is General Weygand, who directed operations.

GUILTY LIPS

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN Author of "MAD MARRIAGE"

BEGIN HERE TODAY

Pretty Norma Kent, twenty-four and secretary in a law office, sees Mark Travers for the first time when together they receive a party from downtown traffic in Northern, middle-western metropolis. Norma refuses Travers' invitations and her indifference spurs his interest.

Hub Farrell, young lawyer, asks Norma to marry him and she refuses, though she is fond of him as a friend. Norma shares an apartment with Christine Saunders. She fears Chris is falling in love with her married employer, Bradley Hart, proprietor of an advertising agency.

Natalie Fitch, popular debutante, is trying to win Travers as a husband but her efforts fail when Norma at last allows the young man to take her to dinner. She does not know he is the son of F. M. Travers, real estate magnate, but thinks him a clerk in the real estate office. Within a week Mark has launched a whirlwind courtship. Norma finds herself deeply in love but thinks she must send Mark away because of some secret of the past. Chris declares if Norma loves Travers all else is unimportant.

Norma is alone in the apartment one evening when Mark's father arrives and demands she must end the affair with his son. Mark overhears the conversation. Father and son quarrel and Travers declares he will divorce his wife and marry Norma. After his father has gone Mark begs Norma to marry him at once. Chris and Bradley Hart accompany the couple to a little town in the next county where the marriage takes place. Mark takes his bride to the patented hotel. Mark's father covers next morning that he has only \$15 in his wallet. Mark departs, saying he will return soon but by 2 p.m. he has not come.

CHAPTER XIV

The door flew open and Mark Travers, beaming, boomed a greeting from the threshold. In three skips and a leap Norma was in his arms. She was laughing, touching his cheeks with reassuring fingers, raising her lips for his kiss all in one instant. She was aware there was film before her eyes.

"Oh, Mark! I've been such an idiot. I was afraid something had happened!"

"Happened? Well, I should think there has. I'll tell the world something's happened. What do you suppose I've been doing all this time? Listen, baby, we're starting on a honeymoon in exactly two hours. Look—"

One of Mark's hands dived into a pocket and came out with a dangling unfolding strip of green paper. Railway tickets. He tossed them toward Norma. A second dive and he was displaying more paper. Greenbacks. More of them than the girl had overseen. They were folded into a huge roll.

"What? Why, where in the world—?" Norma wondered for the words.

Before she could go on Mark had caught her arms and was whirling her into a crazy whirl-gig pirouette.

"Don't you hear me, Norma, darling! Don't you understand?

We're going places! Come on—we've got just two hours to make the train. Blue Springs, Mrs. Travers! How does that strike you? Blue Springs, where the sun shines and skies are almost as blue as your eyes. Riding and bathing and lots of golf. Oh, you'll love it! Blue Springs is the grandest place to play in these here United States. You and me, Norma! Why—why, what's the matter?"

"He could not understand the expression in the girl's eyes.

"What's the matter?" Mark repeated. "Don't you want to go to Blue Springs?"

"Of course—only, Mark, do you think we should? I mean do you think right now—?"

"Right now? Say, when is it customary to go on a honeymoon? After the ceremony or 15 years later? If there's some place you'd rather go than Blue Springs I suppose I can change the tickets. I was sure you'd like it there!"

"No, no! It isn't that. I'd love it, of course. I'd—love any place with you."

She could not endure to see the light of enthusiasm fade from his face. Norma went on, laughing. "Did you say we start in two hours? Oh, I'm glad I packed things before you came. We'll have to hurry, won't we?"

Travers was not satisfied. He put a hand on her arm, studied her face searchingly.

"Tell me why you don't want to go to Blue Springs," he said.

"I do want to go, Mark! I guess I do want to go, Mark! I guess—well, all the time I was here alone I was thinking we'd have to find some place to live that doesn't cost too much. You-you aren't going back to your father's office are you? I thought we'd have to save our money until you'd found another job."

"So that's it!" Mark's laugh was a shout. "But we're not poor, darling. We've got money—lots of it! Here! Take a look at this wad again. There's \$1,445 in that fistful of filthy lucre. Enough for a fair sort of honeymoon, don't you think? That's the kind of a man your new husband is, Madam. Walks out without a single penny in his pockets and comes back with \$1,445!"

He had not answered the question about returning to his father's employ but Norma did not notice this. Her eyes were dazzled by

that tremendous roll of bank bills.

"Oh, Mark, it's such a lot! You wouldn't spend all that just on a trip!"

"Would I? Lady, Mark Travers' wives always get the best. Look—do you want to know how I got it?"

She nodded, round-eyed.

Mark grinned again. "Sold the car! Might have got more out of it but this had to be cash. That's why I was gone longer than I expected to be."

"You sold your roadster?"

Mark nodded. "Quickest way I could think of to get car-fare and a little extra. We could have driven to Blue Springs but how'd we pay this hotel bill? Eureka—enter Mark Travers, the financier! Now tell me, don't you think you've married a bright boy?"

"Of course I do! Oh, of course I do!"

She knew it must have cost him deeply to part with the roadster, pride of his heart. And he had done this for her! Norma's economic principles, result of grim experience in stretching one week's pay cheque to meet the next, went glimmering. Here was proof of the love that meant more to her than anything else in life.

They began to make hasty preparations for the trip. Ten minutes of the two hours which Mark had allowed them were gone. The little brown over-night bag which Norma had brought with her the evening before—all the luggage they possessed—stood waiting. Mark held the polo coat and the girl slung her arms into it.

"Look here!" he announced suddenly, "there's a shop where my sister used to buy things. You can get clothes at Blue Springs but you ought to take something more along." (He knew she had only one brown dress.) "We'll check out, climb into a taxi and dash around to that place—Fanchon's, I believe it's called. You can buy a dress in half an hour, can't you?"

"I can if you'll help me!"

It was all delightful, impossible and exciting fun. They went down into the handsome hotel lobby. Norma was self-conscious, imagined the eyes of everyone about were on her. And why not when such a handsome, distinguished youth as Mark Travers was by her side? Her cheeks flushed.

They stopped into a taxicab and were whisked away into traffic. Here on either side of the street were familiar buildings and yet everything looked different. Mark's hand pressed the girl's. "He stole a quick kiss and made her blush more deeply."

"Happy, kid?"

She assured him to his complete satisfaction that she was. Another 10 minutes and they had arrived before the impressive white stone front of "Fanchon's." Twin show windows exhibited each a single frock. Even the name, "Fanchon," on the inconspicuous metal tablet hinted at exclusiveness and expense.

Norma hesitated wondering if she had the courage to enter such a place. Travers had turned to the cab driver. "Wait for us," he instructed.

They went into the shop and a svelte, black-satin clad woman came forward to meet them. Somehow Norma made it known that she wanted to buy a travelling dress or perhaps a suit. She was in a fever of self-consciousness, aware of the shabbiness of her costume in comparison with those about her. She thought of the taxicab outside, its meter clicking away dimes and quarters. What a way to shop!

Mark's face, smiling, loomed before her and she was reassured. They brought the travelling suit—a grey tweed with threads of blue in it and snug, trimly fitted collar and cuffs of tight-curved krummer. They selected grey because Mark reminded Norma she had worn grey the first time he saw her. There was a black hat that came down closely over the head but, hid none of the glory of the soft-waved hair about her face. It was a beautiful costume and fitted without attention. Fanchon brought out even shoes and purse and gloves to go with the tweed suit. The minutes were flying. Norma, getting into her new finery hurriedly, reappeared from the dressing room.

"I'm ready now, Mark!"

He had caught sight of another frock which she must have—on evening dress of lovely peach-coloured stuff with shoulders dropped like an 1890s' bolero—and beneath the beautiful skirt a bit of lace-trimmed petticoat.

"Oh, but we don't have time!" the girl protested.



Miss Lottie Huzarek, one of 8,000 Hungarian girls, ordered out of Rumania recently. She had been playing at the Theatre Royal, Bucharest.

"Is it the right size?" Mark asked the saleswoman.

"It should be. The young lady is so slender. She wears the gowns exactly as they have been created."

"We'll take it," Mark announced. "Trust to luck it will fit."

"And, Madam, what about sports clothes—?" suggested the saleswoman, emboldened by this wholesale manner of purchasing.

When they finally emerged from Fanchon's barely 15 minutes remained before departure of the train for Blue Springs. Boxes of assorted sizes jostled about them in the taxicab. Mark's roll of bank bills was \$425 thinner.

The taxi driver complied with Travers' instruction to "step on it." The cab careened through the crowded streets, turned corners on two wheels, jolted to abrupt, breath-taking stops for traffic signals, and discharged them at last at the cab entrance of the huge railway station.

"Fifty seconds to make it!" Mark whistled sharply. "Red cap!" he shouted. "Red cap!"

(Continued on Page 11.)

NEW SHIRTS

There is an old saying that it is impossible to please everybody! Well, we have attempted to confute the truth of this in the matter of our Autumn range of shirts.

With so many hues and patterns at hand, surely we can meet and satisfy your opinion of what constitutes the right shirt for every suit you possess.

We welcome the opportunity to show you our latest styles and colours.

Prices range from \$9.50. Every shirt has 2 Collars to match

MACKINTOSH'S LTD

about this
dessert business

DESSERTS OF ANY KIND WITHOUT CAKE
ARE LIKE SPRING WITHOUT FLOWERS.

Cakes made with Crescent Baking Powder will enhance the delicacy of any Dessert. You will find Crescent economical because of perfect results—and the amount required is astonishingly small—ONE LEVEL teaspoon to each cup of sifted flour. Don't use more.

Insist on Crescent.
Your Dealer sells it.

Send for free Recipe
Books—either Chinese
or Foreign style cakes.

Agents—Jno. D. Hutchinson & Co.
Kings Bldg., Hongkong.

For the Best LOCAL VIEWS

and
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS

Go To
MEE CHEUNG

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Benson's Arcade, 1st fl.

WHITEAWAYS

LAST WEEK OF SALE

PULLOVERS

English made Pullovers, medium weight in a good range of colors. Sizes 32 to 42 inches.

Usual Price \$10.50

SPECIAL
SALE
PRICE \$7.50

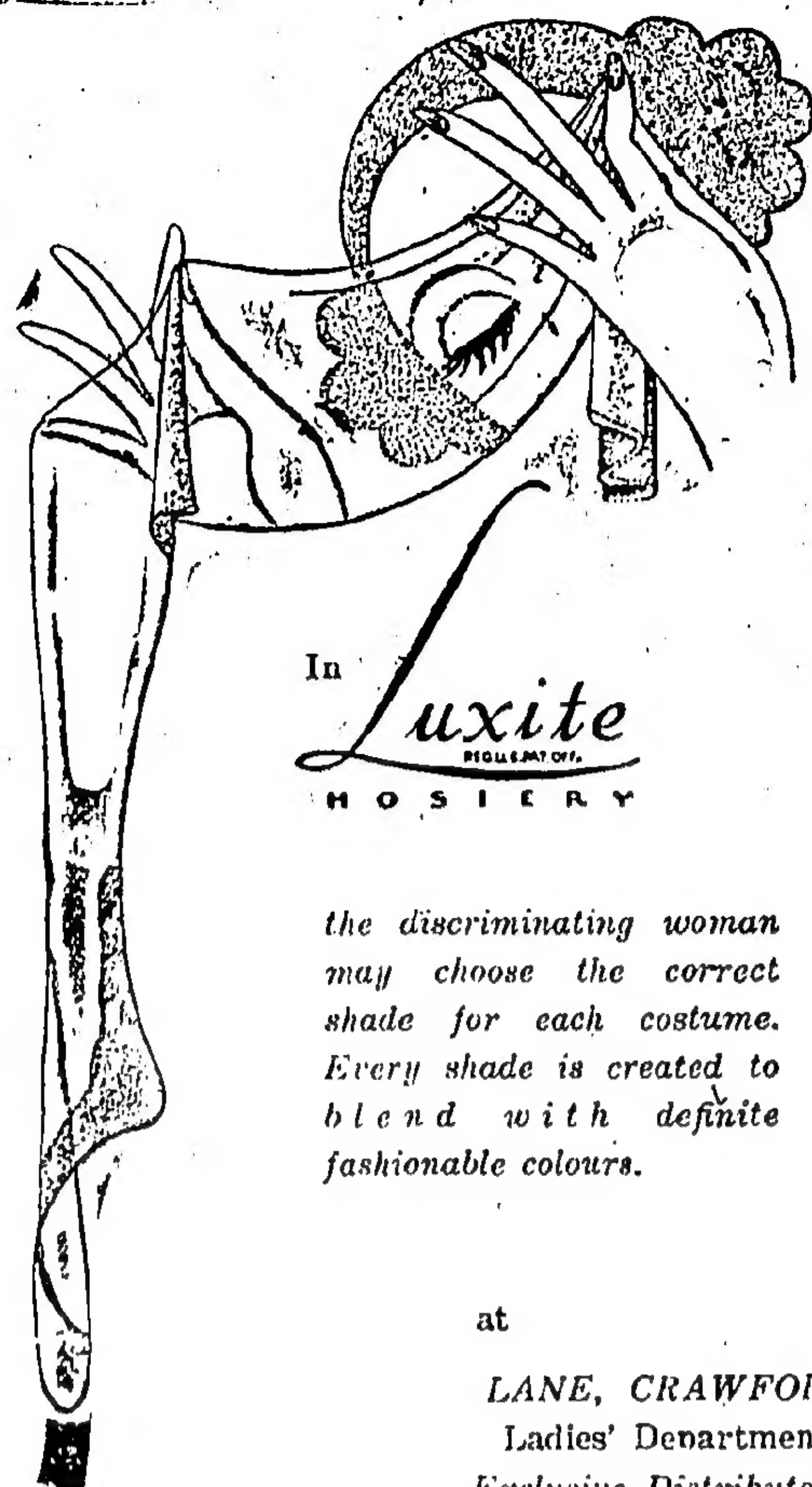
PULLOVERS & HOSE

A few sets of English made pure wool pullovers with hose to match.

Usual Price \$40.00 set.

Now \$20.00 set.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.



In
Luxite
HOSIERY

the discriminating woman
may choose the correct
shade for each costume.
Every shade is created to
blend with definite
fashionable colours.

at
LANE, CRAWFORD'S
Ladies' Department.
Exclusive Distributors.

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Designed
By
Artists

Created by
Skilled Craftsmen—



GORDON'S SHOES
are full of Charm.

GORDON'S, Ltd.

MAN HING
TAILOR

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

No. 9 D'Aguiar Street

Tel 20780

WOMEN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

TWO-PIECE DRESSES ARE DOUBLY CHIC.

Chic has its darker side in this smart black wool crepe dress. There's a hint of the jungle in the bow of leopard skin at the neck and the matching leopard trim at the cuffs. Brass buttons brighten the jacket-like blouse and hold the flaring sleeves at the wrists. The gored skirt has a flare for smartness just above the knees.



ONE'S VIEWPOINT.

What Brings Happiness?

It is related of a couple with a large family, who dwell beside a deep stream, that a visitor asked them, "Don't you live in constant dread of the children falling in?" The mother replied cheerfully, "Oh, no, we've only lost three or four that way." Evidently circumstances did not easily touch her.

This anecdote was suitably reinforced in a volume "How to be Happy though Married."

A well-known novelist, discussing happiness wrote that to attain it the soul must be kept unfettered.

There is something to be said for her view. I once met a radiant woman. She was without a relation in the world; she lived in cheap digs and dressed in navy blue uniform. She spent her time in working among the poorest women in her town. She cooed happiness.

But such an individual existence appeals to few. Most people feel that the first essential of happiness is to be more or less chained to others, husbands, wives, parents, or children.

Everybody airs his views on happiness, but doubts those of others. One high-business man, after eighty years of life, professes his belief that happiness eludes pursuit and is a by-product of duty.

A Congenial atmosphere.

Happiness generally comes in crumbs or chunks, seldom in a constant flow and it is when these crumbs or chunks come that one is able to ask what brings them. Then most of the theories are seen to be negative in character. For example, doing one's duty does not necessarily make one pure, though leaving it undone acts as a nasty

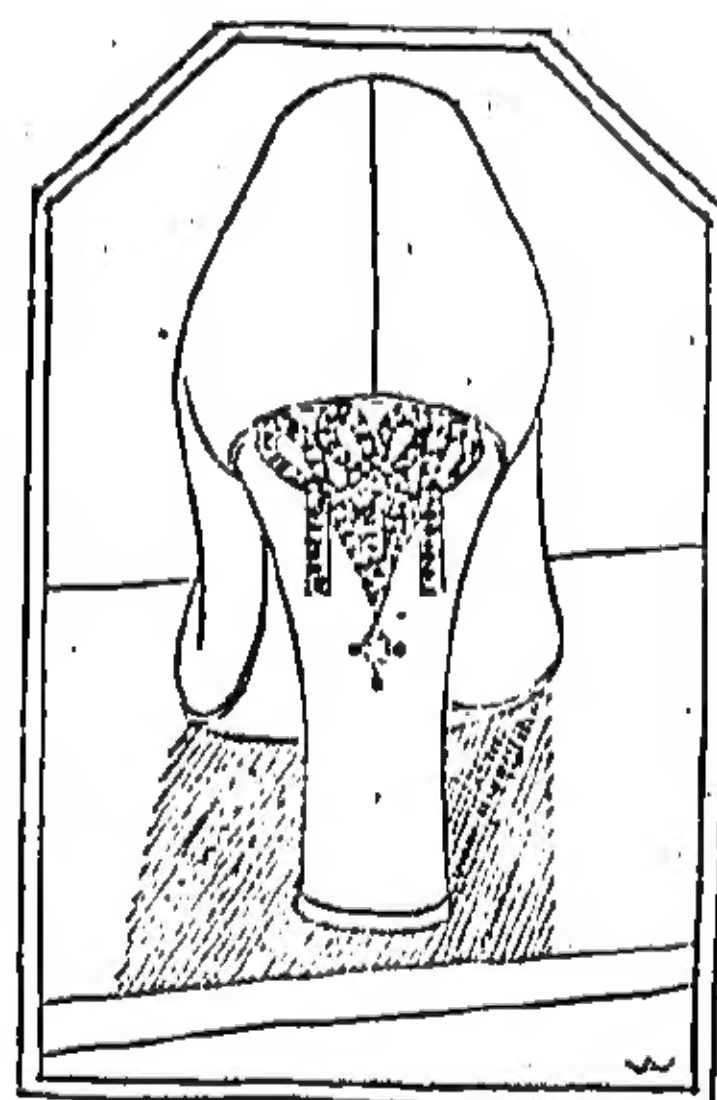
irritant to the conscience, and when that gets up and grows happiness is certainly impossible.

I remember six years of happiness, which even a great grief and some constantly recurring annoyances did not destroy. Summing these years up, I realise that I lived in a congenial atmosphere and did delightful work among stimulating people.

The experience forces me to conclude that happiness, in the accepted sense, lies in being in real sympathy with surroundings, including people and things, and that quite a lot of adversity can come along without affecting it, so long as it does not disturb the charmed circle.

The condition is a gift. Possessing it, the sensible body holds it tight and lets as few externals as possible be bound up with it; so few of these are really essential to the symphony of happiness.

A Smart Touch.



A practical new novelty is this heel ornament of rhinestones which clamps on and can be easily attached or removed.

FASHION NOTES.

Little Colourful Jackets.

In discoursing on jackets, mention must be made of those with very short sleeves for sport, and here colour contrast is at its best.

Coral-coloured jackets of smooth cloth are worn with dresses of loosely woven white woollen material; or one of brown suede-cloth belted with scarlet is worn with a scarlet dress. This contrast of two woollen fabrics, or a silk and woollen, in one costume, also, is a high-light of style.

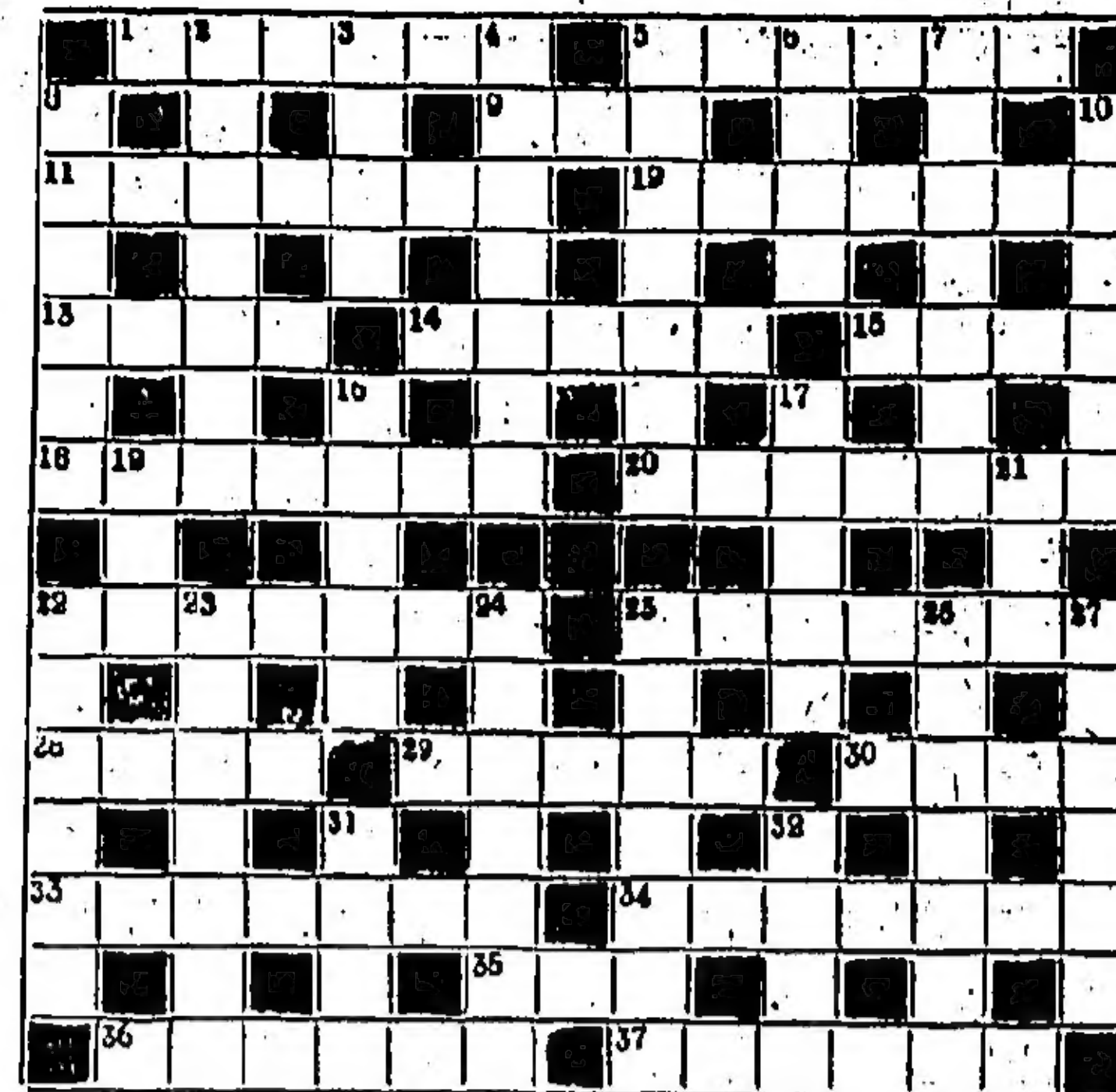
Little jackets are to play an important part in the new evening models. One sees many of them in Paris, mostly of silk, and very often, lined and padded. Colourful, wispy bits of things they are. Sleeveless or very short-sleeved evening dresses are being shown at the Openings. There are long-sleeved bolero jackets transforming luncheon or informal dinner dresses to street costumes. They do for these dresses just what the so-called cocktail jacket did for the dinner-dress a few seasons ago. In the current version, the jacket converts the luncheon or informal dinner-dress into a street costume.

Dinner pyjamas are beginning to be seen in Paris at a number of private parties, though few have as yet been noted in public.

Cameos.

Cameos seem to have regained an important place in jewellery; the large old-fashioned sort in antique settings are being worn—a jewelled brooch in the centre of a wide belt—but they are also seen as ornaments at the bottom of the back decolletage of evening gowns, when no necklace, or one of very delicate design, is worn. They are especially effective on the black lace dresses which are so fashionable just now.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS.

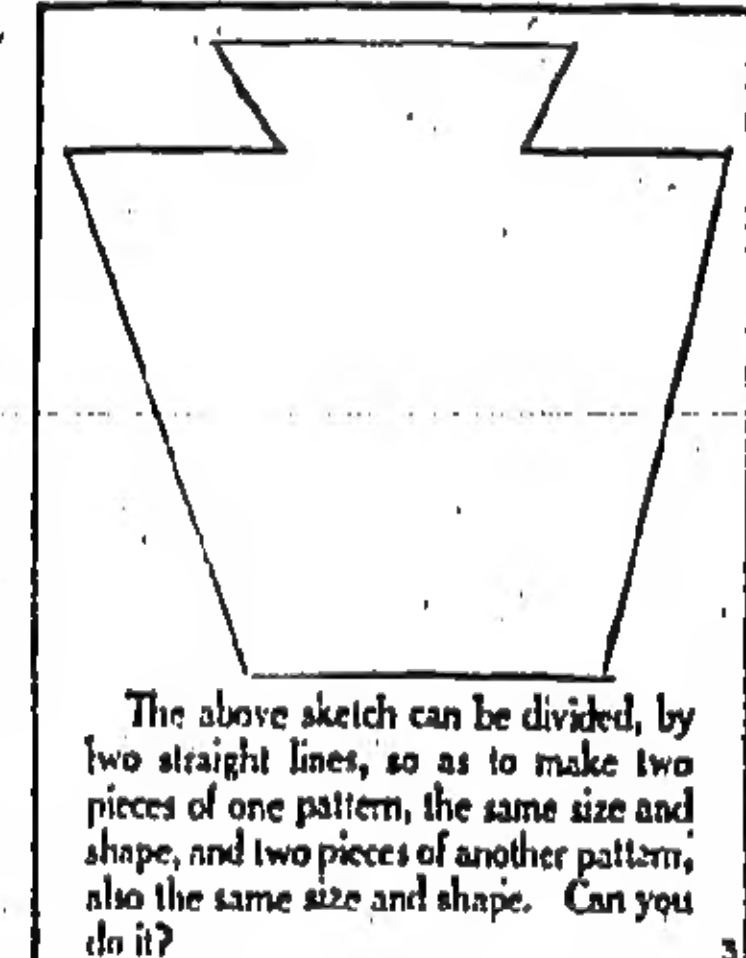


- Across
- There are perils in this tool.
 - I stop in the middle of a smile to make a comparison.
 - An English river of which there are several in Scotland.
 - Buttons beside an insect make quite a show.
 - "Glenner" (anag.).
 - Just a trifle—there's nothing in it.
 - Courage largely due to chance.
 - "And wilt thou...—the red?"—King Richard II.
 - You will extract no tears from this politician.
 - When in the carlier part of life you always begin this.
 - Partly witty and partly vulgar, but altogether spicy.
 - Quite a good dog, but somewhat unbending.
 - Digging in which one must not expect to be too comfortable.
 - A weapon that almost indicates an ardent spirit.
 - In this entanglement the heart of the knight says, no.
 - Learned.
 - Reptiles that frequently go for a fly.
 - What one must do in order to make a 30.
 - A suspension of Parliamentary business in a secluded corner.
 - Shorten your step and you will get a lift.
- Down
- Reduce the load and grow bright.
 - Every solver must be familiar with these times.
 - It takes a bit of pluck to be a colonist.
 - Something merely indicated about a boat.
 - The pianist can be blamed for this, run accompaniment.
 - Lying in wait.
 - Reins the right of the victor.
 - You soon become aware of the mauler.
 - Soak this, it's pretty high.
 - A vegetable diet for which a doctor has a distinct feeling.
 - This part of a lemur has only two legs.
 - Is it it is it.
 - Fish that will not figure on Friday's menu.
 - An old ditty goes after father.
 - Things aimed at.
 - Combines no good, in short, among long measures.
 - Disregarded, with neither in view.
 - Fish about, and, in France, find an object of unreasoning.
 - Look for this in Trivet.
 - Emperor.

Yesterday's Solution.

ACROSS
1. A REPTILE
2. A LION
3. A RIVER
4. A BUTTERFLY
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STICKERS



The above sketch can be divided, by two straight lines, so as to make two pieces of one pattern, the same size and shape, and two pieces of another pattern, also the same size and shape. Can you do it?

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Previous Day.	Yesterday.
Paris.....	99 1/2	98 3/4
Geneva.....	20	19 1/2
Berlin.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
Oslo.....	18	17 1/2
Helsingfors.....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Athens.....	315	315
Buenos Aires.....	32 1/2	32 1/2
Shanghai.....	1 1/4	1 1/4
New York.....	3 3/4	3 3/4
Amsterdam.....	9 1/2	9 1/2
Stockholm.....	17 1/2	17 1/2
Vienna.....	30 1/2	30 1/2
Madrid.....	44	43 1/2
Bucharest.....	65 1/2	65 1/2
Montevideo.....	23 1/2	23 1/2
Hongkong.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Brussels.....	28 1/2	27 1/2

Milan.....	75 1/2	75 1/2
Copenhagen.....	132 1/2	131
Frankfurt.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lisbon.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rio.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Bombay.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Yokohama.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Montreal.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Silver (spot).....	17 1/2	17 1/2
Silver (forward).....	17 1/2	17 1/2

—British Wireless.

Yesterday's Solution.

ACROSS
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SILVER FUTURES.

THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Pentreath and Co. have been advised by cable of the following quotations of New York silver futures as at the close of the market yesterday.

December 1931 80.25 up .30
May 1932 81.25 up .30
July 1932 81.70 up .40

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

IMAGINE THE SURPRISE WHEN FRECKLES' DAD FOUND THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAILROAD WAS CALLING TO SEE FRECKLES PERSONALLY!!



FLETCHER'S HAIR TONIC

It is the ONE reliable hair preparation. It does remove DANDRUFF—and it does more. It stimulates the HAIR ROOTS—keeps the scalp healthy, and leaves the hair Soft, Lustrous and Full of Life.

Take care of your hair while you've got it. Start with Fletcher's Hair Tonic to-day.

THE PHARMACY

Asiatic Building. 26, Queen's Rd. C.
Telephone 20245.

Oh Boy!

By Blosser

Just received—

Fresh consignment of

H.D. FOSS & CO'S

American

CHOCOLATES

New styles and flavours.

Elegant Packing.

Sole Agents:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOW ON SALE

The New

Victor
Dance Records

for OCTOBER.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

CHATER ROAD.

Lincoln
Bennett

SOFT FELT HATS

The "Snap-brim" style is perhaps the most popular of all soft felts. The unbound edge permits the wearer to adjust the tilt of brim at back or front to suit his particular taste.



Sole Agents:—

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
Men's Wear Stylists.MORRIS
MINOR S.V.

SEMI-SPORTS

TWO-SEATER

45 miles per gallon

The equipment includes:—Hood and side-screens with signalling panel, hood cover, single-panel Triplex glass windscreen, speedometer, oil gauge, two-level petrol tap, automatic windscreen wiper, pressure lubricating pump, driving mirror, progressive shock absorbers on all four wheels, Lucas Spartan electric horn, six-volt lighting, starting, and coil ignition set, call indicator light, combined head- and sidelamps, instrument lamp, five detachable wire wheels, five Dunlop cord balloon tyres, spare wheel carrier (in rear locker), jack, tyre pump and complete tool kit.

COACHWORK. Naval Grey cellulose with Red Karchie upholstery. Radiator and windscreen in rust-resisting Black finish. Triplex safety glass windscreen.

PRICE \$2,000.

MAY BE INSPECTED AT OUR
STUBBS ROAD GARAGE.THE HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
Incorporated in Hongkong.
Stubbs Road Happy Valley

FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Dr. Jau Hawk will take place on Wednesday, 4th November. The cortege will leave 38B, Bonham Road and pass the Wing Pit Ting, Pokfulam, at 3 p.m., arriving at the Chinese Christian Cemetery at about 4 p.m.

The
Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931.

REFLECTIONS ON THE
ELECTION.

Now that the full effect of the General Election has been made evident by the receipt of practically all the results, it is interesting to analyse the figures revealed. The National Government's voting strength in the House will total at least 560, easily the biggest in history. Looked at from the party angle, the Conservatives have a representation of more than 470, the largest ever secured—sufficient, in fact, to give them an advantage of more than 200 over all other factions combined. Labour, which suffered losses at the hands of Conservatives and Liberals alike, appear at a lower figure than since 1910. Liberals have profited somewhat from the unusual character of the election, their membership being ten above the figure secured at the previous election. When the total votes of the electorate are revealed, they will show an astounding anti-Labour total.

To those who espoused the national cause, the response is, as Mr. MacDonald so aptly put it, most embarrassing. Never, as we have said, has a Government enjoyed such overwhelming power. But it has to be borne in mind that past history has shown big majorities to have a knack of disappearing quickly. The last occasion on which the Conservatives polled anything like the present total was in 1924, when their strength was 415. It had dropped to a round 400 by the time the dissolution took place in 1929, whilst in the election of that year the strength had fallen as low as 280. If we go back further, to the election of 1906, we see that the Liberals secured a record of 387, and that four years later this had shrunk to 275. We cite these figures to show that big majorities do not of themselves necessarily imply length of life for a Government; indeed, the reaction of the public is usually more marked under such conditions than would otherwise be the case. The swing of the pendulum is something with which we are all familiar in British

politics. There inevitably comes a time when the voters want a change. In the present instance, everything depends, as we observed yesterday, on the future attitude of the various elements composing the Government. At the moment, it is most reassuring to have Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the election result is no party victory, but merely an emphatic declaration by the people in favour of national co-operation in a time of emergency. When that emergency is past, we may expect to see fresh alignments. Meantime, it is sufficient to know and to feel that the nation is in the hands of an Administration devoted to the task of overcoming present troubles.

Eventually, we must expect big changes. Long before Tuesday's election, it was becoming more and more evident that the three-party system was fading out. On all hands, there was evidence of a desire for a reversion to the traditional two-party plan—the Conservatives in one camp and moderate Labour in the other. The artificial character of the latest contest has had the effect of preserving the Liberals from immediate annihilation; but we shall be surprised if the new lease of life is anything but temporary. Some time, there will be a swing to the two-party system. When that time comes, despite the heavy losses suffered in the present election, we may expect Labour again to come into its own. For we must remember that Mr. MacDonald and the National Labour members have not sacrificed any of their principles; they are still Labourites. Besides which there is the fact that many of the Labour candidates who foolishly followed Mr. Henderson, and have paid for their folly, are moderates. Some of them will re-emerge eventually. That time is not yet, and it is just as well that this is so. The need of the moment is for non-party treatment of the nation's ills. It is for that purpose that the electorate has sent the present Government back with such a huge majority.

Skippers, Captains, Masters.

A gentle habit that never seems to lose its devotees despite trade depressions and political avalanches, is that of pointing out to editors the errors of their ways. The manner is amiable and the motive well-intentioned almost invariably, and if we suggest that its continued practice furnishes a considerable part of any sound explanation of Why Editors Go Bald, no offence is intended. In the last analysis, we welcome the habit. It denotes an interest in a newspaper above and beyond the news value of its pages. Also, of course, we frequently have the satisfaction of demonstrating that we are right. Only a few days ago, a communication was received from a gentleman with a keen interest in shipping affairs. The burden of his complaint, if we may so call it, was that local papers were addicted to the use of the term "skipper" when referring to masters of local vessels. He contended that there is no such thing as a skipper in Hongkong. The term is correctly applied only to the seafarer who has passed an examination qualifying him to take full charge of a fishing boat. Such a person's second-in-command is officially described as a Second Hand, and (we presume) the objection to the description skipper when the master of a local merchantman is intended was that it inferred the particular officer to be only one grade above second-hand! However, that is by the way. The main point is, are the newspapers right or are they wrong? We looked to support from a dictionary, not expecting to find a great deal. The Twentieth Century, nevertheless, interpreted "skipper" as the master of a merchant ship. The Oxford Concise defined him as a sea-captain, "especially the master of a small trading vessel." The Standard gave it as the master of a small trading or fishing boat; hence, one in charge of my craft; and the Century explained that a skipper might be one having prin-

DAY BY DAY

IT IS THE DEVIL'S MASTERPIECE TO MAKE US THINK WELL OF OURSELVES.—Adam.

Among passengers on the French mail steamer, Andre Lebon, was the Abyssinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. B. G. Herouy, who is on his way to Japan.

We have received from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner an interesting booklet devoted to Toronto, the manufacturing and distributing centre of Canada. It is well illustrated and contains much information of a useful character.

The first of a series of monthly dances, arranged by the social committee of the European Y.M.C.A., was held in the Y.M.C.A. lounge last night. Music was discoursed by the Hongkong Hotel band, and the duties of M.C. were efficiently carried out by Messrs. J. J. Ferguson and W. Stoker.

Cheung Shing-yuen, managing partner of the San Hop Sugar dealers of 2, Western Street, has reported to the police that his assistant accountant has absconded with \$3,108.53 of the firm's money, of which sum \$2,091.63 had been collected on behalf of the firm, the remainder having, it is alleged, been taken from the safe.

Owing to the absence of a witness, further hearing on a summons brought by Mrs. A. F. Glendone against her husband for maintenance and legal custody of their two young children, which was to have been proceeded with before Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, was adjourned until Thursday.

Charged before Mr. Williams, at the Central Police Court this morning with begging, a Chinese said he had only just come from Canton where he had been commanded by the authorities. In reply to his Worship, the defendant said he was made to work as a coolie, but, before that, he had always begged for an existence. His Worship imposed a fine of \$7 and remarked that he thought the defendant was better off when commanded by the Canton authorities.

The Committee of the China Exhibition wish to announce that Service men in uniform will be admitted to the Exhibition for 50 cents. The entrance fee for schoolchildren, other than those visiting the Exhibition with School Groups will also be 50 cents. This is a reversal of a previous announcement, but so many applications for parties at 20 cents per head had to be refused that the committee felt compelled to make a further concession and avoid undue disappointment. The ordinary admission charge is \$1.

In April last, when homeward bound from Japan, the P. and O. steamer Rajputana, under the command of Captain H.M. Jack, was the means of rescuing from a very perilous position the whole of the passengers and crew of the Chinese steam Hwuh Yang, which had stranded in fog on Saddle Island (Heishan Island). The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been in correspondence with the Chinese Legation on the matter, and they are now informed that the Chinese Ministry of Communications has issued a certificate—which is enclosed in their letter—in token of their deep appreciation of the gallant services rendered by those on board the Rajputana on this occasion.

Principal charge of any kind of vessel. Hence, it would seem, we have not been very far wrong. It may be, probably is, perfectly true that only the skipper of a fishing boat is entitled to be so designated, but familiar usage has extended the meaning of the word so widely as to include the captains of cricket and football and hockey teams, as well as our shipping masters.



"That boy of mine is a wild one. Came tearing by in that truck and, if I hadn't jumped quick, he'd had me sure."

Do Vary the
Bedside Manner!By BEVERLEY
NICHOLS.

WE greatly venerate the medical profession. We are fascinated and awed by their Etiquette. We feel that they hold the key to all sorts of mysteries which will always be dark to us. And though we hate paying their bills, we believe in our heart of hearts, that they deserve all they get.

It must be pretty depressing to have everyone put his tongue out at you the minute you arrive in his house. It must be even more depressing to have to tell Downagers that the reason why they are uncomfortable after meals, is because they are so highly strung and not because they are glutted. However, in one aspect of his conduct, we feel that the average doctor deserves serious criticism. We refer to his "bedside manner." He may be up in all the latest theories about the influenza germ. He may be a real devil on diet. Yet always his bedside manner remains the same as it was in the days of leeches.

So Playful.

There is an awful antisepic amiability about it. A pulverising playfulness. The doctor doesn't vary his manner according to his patient. No. He just breathes heavily and says, "Ha! Ha!" and talks in a loud voice about the weather, which makes one feel fearfully agitated, as though he had discovered one was suffering from some disease which was too appalling to be mentioned. Here, therefore, we offer a few light suggestions as to the manner in which various modern patients might be approached.

The Lady Who Reads Russian Novels.

Lady: Shall I ever get well?
Doctor (with intense gloom): Why do you want to get well? Have you not tasted enough of the futility of existence? (Applies stethoscope. Shakes his head.)
Lady (nearly): Is it bad news?
Doctor: The worst! You are cured.

The Stockbroker.

Stockbroker: Is it serious, doctor?
Doctor (In an amiable intonation): The pulse is sagging, there has been a fluctuation in the duodenum, and the general tone is dull. However, the rumours in the digestive organs are less disturbing, and if you can carry over till next week without any further call on your resources, I am inclined to take a bullish view of the situation.

You see the idea? The doctor, instead of applying a yardstick to all his patients, measures them according to the delicate variants of human nature.

If you will forgive a moment's diversion, I would like to illustrate the importance of the human element in medicine by a story that was told me the other day by one of the most famous surgeons in the world.

He was called in to advise on a very curious case. The patient was a young woman, who seemed to be in perfect health except for a number of mysterious dark patches which appeared all over

her body. The patches were about the size of a penny, and though they were superficial, they were extremely painful. The patient's blood was absolutely pure. All her reactions were normal.

Deduction.

Before seeing the patient the surgeon had a few words with the family doctor. But he did not listen to him very attentively. He merely looked at him once or twice. The family doctor was an extremely good-looking young man.

The surgeon went in to the patient. But he only gave her the most cursory examination. This examination showed him that all the patches were in places which the patient could reach with her own hands. He smiled at her and strolled round the room. He glanced at the books she read. They were all violently emotional novels. He pursed his lips. Then he noticed, by her side, a tray of needlework. She was making a chair cover.

He went up to her and said drily: "I think that if you put a pad underneath your needlework you will not need my services any more." And then he added significantly: "Nor those of our young colleague outside."

He had guessed... and rightly... that the patient's trouble was inflicted by herself in order that she might have an excuse for calling in the young doctor. In justice to him it must be stated that he was entirely unaware of this manoeuvre.

Having indulged in this weighty interlude we may take advantage of the ensuing silence to offer the rest of our suggestions to the medical profession.

The Society Debutante.

Doctor: My dear, you look too soul.
Debutants (bored): I feel monstrous.
Doctor (rapidly pouring contents of two medicine-bottles into a glass): I'll give you something that'll make you feel marvellous. (He claps another glass over it, shakes it as though it were a cocktail, then offers it to the Debutante.)
Both: Cheerio!

The Motorist.

Motorist: I feel awfully bad, doctor.
Doctor (heartily): Ha, yes. You've got some grit in your carburettor. Plug it want cleaning. Trouble with you is you've been getting too well oiled. Open your mouth.
(Motorist opens mouth.)
(Doctor takes a spray and sprays the Motorist's throat. As he presses the spray, it makes a noise like a motor horn.)

The Judge.

Judge: I'm no better, doctor.
Doctor (pompously): I venture to question that statement.
Judge: I can't take this medicine.

Doctor: Oh, so we can't take our medicine, can't we? You have outraged every law of hygiene, you have maltreated your stomach—your poor, defenceless stomach—you have brutally and callously overworked your silent, long-suffering liver. (Curly): Seven days without the option.

The M.P.

M.P.: What is it, doctor?
Doctor (brightly): Just a little wind.

LANE-NORCOTT tells

THE TRUTH ABOUT
BRITANNIA.

MY attention has been called to an appeal by Miss Amy Brandon-Thomson, the actress, for information as to the whereabouts of the original drawing of Britannia—that outside lady whose full figure is on the back of every penny that we owe.

Well, I shall be happy to supply this drawing, which, for many years, has been one of the chief "treasures" of my family album. I don't suppose that at this late date I shall be breaking any confidences or wrecking any homes when I confess that the model for the drawing was none other than that merry Victorian Girl-About-Town, Tilly ("High Jinks") Lane-Norcott—or, as I personally prefer to call her—"Aunt Matilda."

Many are the good stories that have gone the rounds of the Stock Exchange and the Short-Loan Market concerning my wise relation and her early night-life "Up West."

(Continued on Page 7.)

**"YOUNG BLOOD"
FROM H.K.****SMART CAR STOLEN IN
SINGAPORE.****COURT SEQUEL.**

A "young blood from Hongkong" and his high speed motor-car, which he maintains was lost and sold to a Singapore Eurasian woman by his former driver without his knowledge, were discussed before Mr. J. F. E. Gregg, the Singapore Third Police Magistrate last week, when the case arising out of the sale of the car was continued and adjourned.

According to Mr. A. J. Braga, counsel for the prosecution, Chan Tack, a young Chinese of wealthy parents, arrived in Singapore from Hongkong and being a "young man about town" and a "young blood" invested \$1,000 in a second-hand high speed two seater motor-car and engaged a compatriot as driver at \$50 a month.

Driver Arrested.

In August this year he had occasion to go to Kuala Lumpur leaving his car and its relative documents with his driver. On his return after about a week he found both his car and driver missing. He made efforts to trace them and being unsuccessful reported the matter to the Tanjong Pagar Division police. Investigations made by Inspector Song resulted in the arrest of the missing driver and a friend and also in the discovery of the car, which was then in the possession of Mrs. Madge Goldbert, Eurasian woman, living at Biddford Road.

Phay Kian Soon, the driver, is now charged with criminal breach of trust of the car and his friend, Koh Ah Yau, a motor-car salesman with abetment of the offence. Both the accused are represented by Mr. G. H. Gardside.

Spending Too Much.

When the hearing was continued, Mrs. Goldbert stated that she was on the look-out for a car and Mr. Tan Kim Hong, manager of the Sing Sing Motor Works, brought a car with Koh Ah Yau to her. It was agreed that her old car should be taken in as part payment and that she should pay \$500.

Koh Ah Yau told her that the car belonged to a rich young Chinese from Hongkong who was being recalled by his father as he was spending too much money here. She paid \$250 and promised to pay the balance when her husband, who was at sea, returned. She next heard from the police.

Opening his case, Mr. Gardside said that the defence would be that the complainant, Chan Tack, asked Phay Kian Soon, to sell the car and left all relative documents with him. Chan Tack was a little financially embarrassed at the time.

Father Away In China.

Giving evidence on oath, Phay Kian Soon said that he lived at 52 Serangoon Road, and was a motor-repairer. He knew both the complainant and his father, Chan Kow Chye, who was now away in China. He worked as driver for Kow Chye but not for Chan Tack but he used to drive the latter occasionally.

Chan Tack came to him and asked him to sell his car for \$500 and he introduced him to Koh Ah Yau, a salesman. These two discussed the sale and the car was eventually sold but he himself did not have anything to do with it.

ACID OUT OF THE SKY.**NEW YORKERS COMPLAIN
OF BURNS.**

New York, Oct. 1. An experiment with the dirigible Los Angeles over New York last evening was turned into an unpleasant experience for thousands of onlookers in the streets of the city.

A smoke screen was placed about the dirigible, and this caused the moisture in the air to form a fine acid spray which burned the faces and hands and ruined the clothing of spectators below.

As the fleecy curtain floated down on the streets men and women began to complain of smarting hands and faces, and tiny burned spots appeared on their clothing. One man on top of a Fifth Avenue bus shouted, "Sulphuric acid," starting a stampede down the stairway, and soon the tops of all buses were empty.

Motorists complained of holes burned in the fabric tops of their cars, and a woman displayed a corduroy suit dotted with tiny burns.

Experts said the tetrachloride of which the smoke screen was composed sometimes reacts to the moisture in the air to form particles containing hydrochloric acid, which may burn materials other than wool.

**THEFT OF GOVT.
COAL.****DEFENDANT'S STORY OF
INTIMIDATION.****SENT TO PRISON.**

The case in which two seamen of the G.P.O. launch No. 2 and a seaman of another launch were charged with stealing coal was continued at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court before Mr. Fraser this morning.

Mr. A. M. L. Soares appeared on behalf of the first defendant, and Mr. Horace Lo for the third. The second defendant was not legally represented.

First defendant said he was approached by the coxswain and chief engineer of the launch to go in with them in the stealing of coal, but he had refused. They threatened to murder him if he reported the matter to the Police, and he did not do so.

He had been in the employ of the Government for 11 years, and had a good record.

Mr. Soares submitted there was very little evidence against his client, who was trying to hide because he saw two Europeans boarding the launch, one of them holding a revolver in his hand. Mr. Soares said that knowing the mentality of the Chinese of his client's station, it was not difficult to appreciate why he ran away on seeing a revolver. Defendant had also shown that he was intimidated into maintaining silence.

His Worship convicted all three defendants. The first, his Worship said, had been in the employ of Government for a long time, and his conviction meant dismissal from the service. It would take time into consideration. He was also inclined to believe his story.

The second defendant had less ground for leniency, while the third defendant, who was an old man, would not be sent to prison on account of his age.

First defendant was sentenced to one month, the second to three, and the third was bound over in the sum of \$100 to appear for judgment in 12 months.

"DISRAELI"**MAGNIFICENT FILM AT
THE QUEEN'S.**

The story of Disraeli's negotiations to acquire the Suez Canal for England and of the opposition with before he was able to carry through his plan successfully, makes admirable material for a film drama if exact historical accuracy is not allowed to become a burden. It has many of the proper elements of a typical melodrama of the Phillips Oppenheim type—the contending forces of the Jew Prime Minister and the pig-headed patriotic manager of the Bank of England, the beautiful spy in the pay of Russia, and a general atmosphere of exalted intrigue, secret diplomacy, and high finance, with the requisite touch of pathos in the serious illness of Mrs. Disraeli at the moment of her husband's triumph.

All this is excellently conveyed in the film now drawing packed houses at the Queen's Theatre, which is adapted from the well-known play by Mr. Louis N. Parker. Apart from the interest of the plot, there is the really remarkable acting of Mr. George Arliss in the part of Disraeli. This is undoubtedly one of the best performances that has ever been given on the screen for not only is Mr. Arliss's natural resemblance to Disraeli, enhanced by his make-up, extremely convincing, but he succeeds in conveying a really sincere impression of that curious, brilliant, many-sided personality.

The other parts in the film are also well acted. Mrs. Arliss (stranger to the film as Lady Beauchamp before her husband had been created an Earl), Miss Joan Bennett and Mr. Anthony Bushell provide the love interest, and Miss Doris Lloyd is sufficiently fascinating as the lovely spy. There is a distant and very discreet glimpse of Queen Victoria.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
PLANS.****MAY MAKE A FILM
IN ENGLAND.**

Mr. Charles Chaplin, who is again in London will probably make a film in England.

"I would like to stay and make a picture," he said. "I am here indefinitely, and may take a house in the country."

"I don't know what the film will be, but I have a general idea. I shall appear in my same old character as the tramp."

Mr. Chaplin said that he would never speak as the tramp. "But," he added, "I may make a serious picture and take a serious role, and in that case I may speak on the films."

CHINESE CRAFTS.**FEATURE OF THE CHINA
EXHIBITION.**

At the forthcoming China Exhibition (Nov. 5th, 6th, and 7th) the most popular section is likely to be the Demonstrations area. In this section, there will be eighteen stalls where craftsmen may actually be seen at work. In presenting these demonstrations, it has been the aim of the organisers to include only those of distinctly Chinese origin, carefully excluding any which have been introduced by or copied from other countries. Among the crafts which will be shown are: Blackwood Carving. The carving of blackwood is usually carried on in a little shop in a back street by craftsmen who have been doing the work all their lives, and who have become so expert that they do not need to sketch out the design beforehand. Flowers, figures, strap work and pretty bamboo designs are all carved directly from the rough wood.

Brass Ware.—The Chinese brass engraver with his few tools and sheet brass turns out work which will challenge comparison. The work is wholly done by hand and at the Exhibition it will be possible to follow the process from the raw material to the finished article.

Ivory Carving. Here various items of carved ivory will be shown in the process of making. Particular attention is drawn to

**THE "TELEGRAPH" ART
SUPPLEMENT.****Numerous Pictures
To-morrow.**

There will be a big array of topical pictures in to-morrow's issue of the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement, the new form of which makes it ideal for sending to friends at home.

Amongst sporting illustrations will be the soccer match between Kowloon and Hongkong F.C., the Club rugby trial game, last Saturday's Races, the Naval Yard bowls match for the Commodore's Shield, and a group taken at Shek-O on the occasion of the golf championship.

Wedding groups will include those of Mr. Eric Woods and Miss Enid Stephenson, and Mr. Eric Sweet and Miss M. Tamshaw. Other interesting pictures will show the Canton peace delegates leaving for the North, with a group taken at a University tea party to two delegates, as well as a picture of the laying of wreaths on the Cenotaph on Nelson Day.

the carving of ivory-balls-within-balls. The popular belief that the balls are carved in sections, and then cunningly fitted together should be entirely dispelled by a visit to the Exhibition.

Raw Silk and Silk Reeling.—The discovery of the silk-worm, resulting in the founding of the silk industry, was made by the Emperor Hsiu Yuen about the year 2700 B.C. (about 4,600 years ago). One silk cocoon produces a single unbroken filament nearly half-a-mile in length. Great skill is required in reeling the silk thread which is formed of several fine filaments. At this demonstration, women and girls will be seen using the old fashioned basin or reel; nowadays these primitive methods have been replaced with machines driven by power and one of these will also be seen in operation.

Other crafts which will be represented in the demonstration area are the making of silver ware and jewellery, Chinese lanterns, umbrellas, the carving of soapstone and the turning of jade. Such essential trades as carpentry, the making of palm leaf raincoats, the making of grass sandals, the making of feather dusters and bamboo hats, etc. will also be demonstrated in this area.

His "Finds."

He said he had not settled on any leading lady. "I have found several," he said.

Mr. Chaplin hopes to carry out his original intention of visiting the big industrial towns of England, and remarked that he was already interested in several English types with a view to film characterisation.

"I know no national distinctions, however," he said.

Mr. Chaplin spent a week-end with Mr. Winston Churchill, who was a guest at his famous party at the Carlton last spring.

In No Hurry.

He said it was not true to say that he had any offers from the British Government to produce a film in England. It was entirely his own idea.

"I am not in a hurry to get back," he said.

Mr. Chaplin has a great ambition to travel the world, and at the moment is spending the greatest holiday he has ever had in his life.

**POLICE RECREATION
CLUB MEETING.****ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS
SEASON.**

The annual general meeting of the Police Recreation Club was held in the club pavilion last evening under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. F. Alexander) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the last annual general meeting and of an extraordinary meeting. These were confirmed. The report and balance sheet having been in the hands of members for some time, the Chairman moved their adoption.

On the motion of Mr. T. Murphy, seconded by Mr. S. G. Smith, the report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted.

The election of officers for the forthcoming season was then proceeded with, the following being appointed:

Chairman of Committee, Mr. F. E. Baker; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Mottram; Hon. Auditor, Mr. Dormer; Hon. Representative, Mr. A. N. Reynolds; Tennis Representative, Mr. K. W. Andrew; Cricket Representative, Mr. H. B. Baker; Football Representative, Mr. F. Nolan; Boxing Representative, Mr. A. N. Reynolds; Groundsman, Mr. W. Glendinning.

Committee Members—Messrs. E. J. Ellis, S. G. Carruthers, Williams, Wagland, R. S. Baker, Brand, S. G. Smith, A. H. Pittman and Delahanty. House Sub-Committee—Messrs. S. G. Smith, Williams and K. W. Andrew.

A Car Parking Place.

The Chairman mentioned that negotiations with Mr. Goldsmith, the Assistant Director of Public Works, had reached a point where they might expect the conversion of a piece of waste land adjoining the Club into a car park for the use of members.

Regarding football activities, which he favourably commented upon, the Chairman said the question of having a branch football practice ground for Kowloon members was receiving consideration and it was likely that the Police Training School ground would be put to that use.

He referred to the growing interest taken in tennis by members, of whom between 70 and 80 joined in the club competitions during the season.

Before the general business of the meeting closed, Mr. A. N. Reynolds, as chairman of the outgoing committee, reviewed the sporting activities of the past year, referring in particular to the competitions which had attracted a very large number of members and demonstrated the interest taken in a body by the Club. He paid a tribute to the work of Mr. A. J. C. Taylor as Hon. Treasurer, and, concluding, called for a vote of thanks for their Chairman for his attendance at the meeting and for the great interest he took in the affairs of the club despite the pressure of official duties.

Certain amendments to the club rules were effected at an extraordinary meeting which followed.

The prizes won in club competitions were then distributed to the winners.

**BRITAIN RULES THE
"WAVE."****LONDON MAN'S SKILL AT
HAIRDRESSING.**

The International Hairdressing Championship's Grand Prix has been won by a London man, Mr. Raymond Bessone, an employee of a firm in South Molton-street, W.

Mr. Bessone demonstrated his skill at waving, shingling and curling.

Experts have now definitely decided that hair must be kept short. It must not cover the cheeks and the lobe of the ear should be shown. A curl may be worn low on the back of the head.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT
BRITANNIA.***(Continued from Page 6.)*

For example, there is her well-known retort to Labouchere, who, seeing her dancing with a certain young Liberal Whip at a Free Trade Ball, threatened to show her up in a stinking article, entitled "Is the Modern Girl Polka-mad?"

Fixing Labouchere with her merry eye, my aunt paused right in the middle of a movement. Then—to use her own words—she let him have it "straight from the shoulder."

"Publish and be damned!" she said famously.

And, with a mocking laugh, she lifted up the hem of her crinoline and flung herself whole-heartedly into the melee again.

Needless to say, all financial London was soon laughing over that crack.

Another good remark of my aunt's that bears repeating is the retort with which she floored Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate.

It appears that my aunt and Lord Tennyson had run into each other at one of those "bottle" parties in Bloomsbury, and the Poet Laureate had taken my aunt into a corner with a view to reflecting to her a little thing that he had just thrown off, called "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

He had got as far as the first line—"Half a league, half a league

**RADIO
BROADCAST****SELECTION OF RECORDED
MUSIC TO-NIGHT.**

The radio programme to be broadcast by Z. B. W. on a wavelength of 355 metres today is:

5.00-7.00 p.m. Chinese programme.
7.00-10.30 p.m. European programme.

7.00-8.30 p.m. Programme of records kindly supplied by Messrs. Montagu and Co.

7.00 p.m. Stock quotations, mail notice, etc.

7.05-7.51 p.m. Variety.

Orchestral—The House That Jack Built—Selection.

New Mayfair Orchestra. C1701.

Song—If You Were Mine.

Song—Am I Blue.

Anona Winn (Soprano). B3174.

Humorous Song—Pretty Little Deary. Frank Crumit. 20137.

Orchestral—If I Had You.

Orchestral—Deep Night.

Victor Salon Orchestra. 21028.

Chorus—Dusky Stevedore.

Chorus—Blue Shadows.

The Revellers. 21705.

Humorous Song—I Think of What You Used to Think of Me.

Humorous Song—Like the Big Pots Do.

Grace Fields. B2923.

Song—Sweetheart, I'm Dreaming of You.

Song—I Can't Do Without You.

Melville Gideon (Baritone). B2773.

8.00 p.m. Local time; weather report.

7.51-8.16 p.m. Organ Solos.

Louise.

This in Heaven.

Reginald Foot. B3163.

A Little Kiss Each Morning.

If I Had a Talking Picture of You.

Reginald Foot. B3324.

Look for the Silver Lining.

Edward O'Henry. B3421.

8.16-8.30 p.m.

Song of Momus to Mars (Boyce).

(a) The Self Banished (Blow arr. Foss) (b) The Sail Upon the Dog Star (Purcell) arr. Moffatt.

John Goss (Baritone). B2942.

(a) One More Day (b) On the Banks of Sacramento (arr. Harris).

(a) A Dollar and a Half a Day (b) The Hog's Eye Man (arr. Terry).

John Goss and the Cathedral Male Voice Quartet. B3341.

8.30-10.30 p.m. A programme of French Music.

(Records kindly supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co. and Messrs. S. Montreuil and Co.)

8.30-8.45 p.m. Instrumental.

Quartet in F (Ravel).

Kretzky String Quartet. M-88 (Vic.).

1st Movement—Allegro moderato.

2nd Movement—Assez vite, tres.

3rd Movement—Tres lent.

4th Movement—Vif et agile.

8.55-10.07 p.m. A Concert.

Orchestral—Le Pas Des Fleurs (Debussy).

Lucerne Karsnal Orchestra. Col. LX30.

Song—Carmen—Chanson Boheme (Bizet).

Song—Carmen—Habenera (Bizet).

Maria Jeritza (Soprano). Vic. 8091.

'Cello Solo—Le Cygne (Saint-Saens).

Felix Salmond. Col. 7107.

Piano Solo—La Fille Aux Cheveux de Lin b. Minstrel (Debussy).

Piano Solo—C. Polissons D'Or (Debussy).

Myra Hess. Col. 7151.

Orchestral—L'Apprentiz Sorcier (Paul Dukas).

Philharmonic Sym. Orch. of New York. Vic. 7021.

Song—Carmen—Chanson du Toreador (Bizet).

Lawrence Tibbet (Baritone). Vic. 8124.

Piano Solo—Passapied (Debussy).

Osnip Gabriilowitch. Vic. 1095.

Piano Solo—Clair De Lune (Debussy).

Harold Bauer. Vic. 7122.

Violin Solo—The Meditation (Massenet).

Mitscha Elman. Vic. 7302.

Orchestral—Variations Symphoniques (Cesar Frank).

Alfred Cortot and London Symphony Orchestra. Vic. 6734-5.

10.07-10.27 p.m. Le Cid—Ballet (Massenet) played by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra conducted by Alfred Hertz.

Vic. M56.

10.27 p.m. Rugby mid-day press news.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

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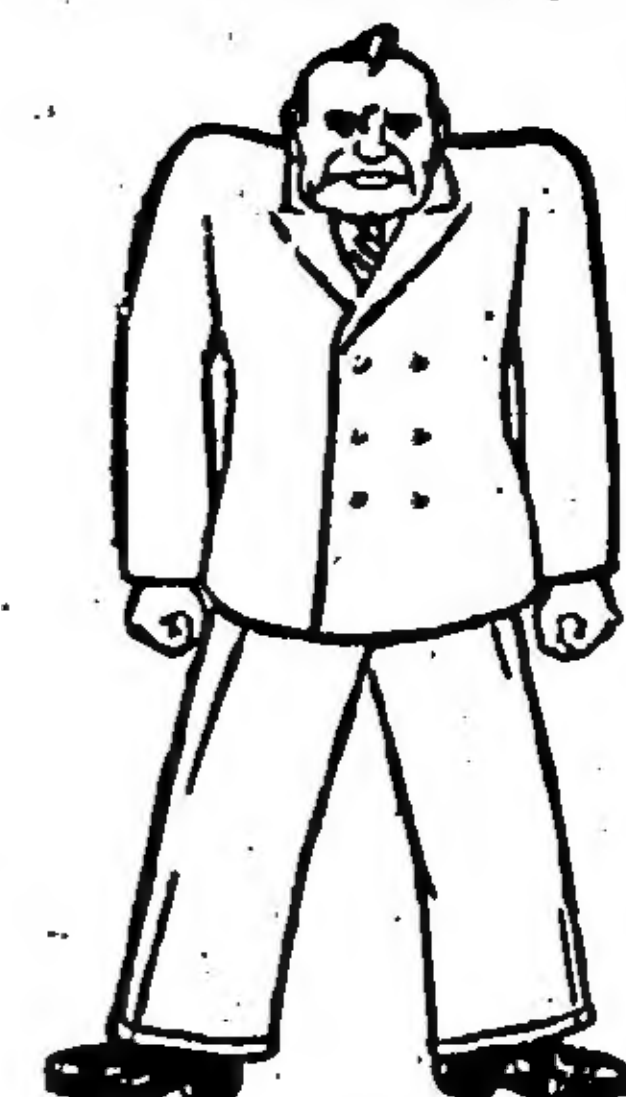
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caused a great deal of jealousy in artistic circles, and on one occasion, was heard to exclaim: "Stage, stage, stage! Always stage, stage, stage! How tired I am of this surfeit of antlers!"

This increasing bitterness reacted on my aunt, and, finally, to avoid all unpleasantness, she designed a costume that, while looking slightly like a stag, yet wasn't a stag. This outfit my aunt called "her Britannia"—sometimes adding, with a gay flourish of her trident: "Britons never, never, never."

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USEFUL HINTS.

Information of much value to amateur photographers was given by the well-known Hungarian artist and art photographer, Mr. E. A. von Kobza-Nagy, who addressed members of the Hongkong University Amateur Photographers' Club in the Union Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon.

In introducing Mr. Kobza, the Chairman said that most of them had seen some of his masterpieces displayed by Messrs. Komor and Komor, and they were glad to have the opportunity of listening to such an art photographer as Mr. Kobza.

In the course of his address Mr. Kobza said:
Some years ago photography was not regarded as an art—it was only an industry for producing likenesses. In this talk I am delivering to you I shall not go back far into the history of photography, but I shall start at the stage when photography was revolutionized.

Not so long ago emulsions were used which were sensitive to light only, and not to colour. You may remember those cloudless skies, blacked trees etc., and the disappointment one had when photographing a garden—where nothing was to be seen of the flowers, and the picture turned out to be nothing but a mass of light and shade.

With the invention of panchromatic and orthochromatic emulsions, series of coloured lenses, and perfected lenses, photography became immensely important in all branches of science, in commerce and in art. To-day photography is a fine art.

Members of this Society, I believe, want to make real pictures. The artist uses his brushes to produce pictures, plus the knowledge of one thousand and one rules of art. In photography you have to use the camera instead of the brushes, and as many of the rules of art as the camera admits. Only then will your pictures have artistic value.

Public's Sense of Art.
These age-old rules, together with the camera (sometimes too correctly) recording camera, is of art photography. The general public of to-day have a remarkable sense for art. You will often hear someone say, "I'm not an artist but I know a good picture when I see one." In many cases such a person is right. He has a sense and, unconsciously, he knows what is good.

Mr. Kobza then went on to deal with pictures, drawing illustrations on the blackboard. He continued:
Through the ages our Fathers of Art have worked on different canvases, the majority of which were a rectangle built on the diagonal of a square, giving one side of three and the other of four and one third—roughly three to four. This shape is considered the most pleasing and aesthetic shape for pictures. You will find that most of the paintings in the galleries, most camera sizes, cinema screens, even letterheads, books and newspapers are of this proportion. Your eyes are used to this shape and anything that is, unnecessarily, of other proportions, will irritate. I must remind you that I am not now speaking of decorative art, panels etc., as that would require a chapter to itself.

Artistic Distribution.
Now, we have a given frame and we have to fill it out with a picture. Photography being monochrome the main effect will be produced by light and shade—in Art called tone. Tone is also called

modelling, graduation and what not. It is the scale from dark to white with intermediate greys. The correct placing of light and shade is the artistic distribution of tone, which, if satisfactory to the eye, is called well-balanced.

To take a simple illustration, if you take a card with sides in proportion of three to four and place coins in each corner, then on the edges between each of the corners equally distanced and, say, one in the middle, you will feel that if you put that card on one finger it will balance. Take one or more coins away from one side only and the feeling of balance immediately disappears.

The dark and light in a picture should be just as evenly distributed, as far as possible, as the coins on the card, before you can get a composed and balanced picture.

Mr. Kobza illustrated his meaning by drawing an unbalanced picture, with a stretch of water, houses at the edge and a big junk in front of the houses, all this being on the right-hand side. He then balanced the picture by drawing in other junks, in perspective, on the left side, thus creating a balanced effect. He went on to say:

Painter's Advantage.
The painter can easily manage to balance his pictures because he can put in junks, clouds, birds or anything else, even if they are not on the landscape. But here we arrive at the difficulties of the camera artist. The junks were not there and if he has no time to wait for them he has to return with a record of the shore but no real picture. These illustrations show you how important is the tone and distribution of the picture.

Contrast is given by the tone. The absence of intermediate greys makes the print harsh, while too much of these greys makes it flat. I might mention here that the Chinese, especially the Northern Chinese, have a great liking for harsh pictures, and I explain it from the fact that from the earliest times Chinese paintings were and still are too dimensional, i.e. outline only with colour but no shadows. It is an historical fact that when the Empress Dowager had her portrait painted by an American artist he was not allowed to paint shadows.

In portraiture the half-tones and shadows, in opposition to the highlights, give the modelling, and their absence might destroy the likeness and personality. Portraiture is the most powerful line of art photography.
Taking landscapes, a tree, a little to one side, might spoil your picture, as will advertising posters, factory chimneys, telegraph poles and other hideous "signs of our times." In portraiture and figure studies you are independent and you may turn and twist your sitter as you please.

Portraits and Figures.
At the last exhibition of your Club, portraits and figures were not very strongly represented, probably on account of the belief that such work cannot be done outside a studio without professional equipment. To-day, sensitive material is perfected to such an extent that very successful studies may be obtained with two or three ordinary electric bulbs, or in daytime, in any room with a window.

For portraiture you need a longer focus lens than for allround work. Your hand-camera can easily be converted into a long focus lens by equipping it with an attachment which will lengthen the focus, provided the extension of the bellows is sufficient.

A window, a piece of cheesecloth on a frame, a plain background and a self-made spotlight are all that you need, and after getting these things together you may look out for a victim! (Laughter).

Establish Sympathy.
Whatever you do don't insist on making a portrait if your sitter or

you, yourself, are not in a perfect mood. Try to establish a current of sympathy between yourself and your sitter as this will help you more than the most expensive portrait lens.

I expect most members of this Club make studies of people they already know, but before you even mention to your prospective sitter what is on your mind, study his or her face and habitual movements of head, hands, shoulders and even eyes, and have your portrait ready before you expose.

During the procedure talk to your sitter, or better still, let the sitter talk, but whatever you do, don't talk medicine to a doctor and shares to a broker. Talk of something which is not their daily occupation.

Don't go too near with the camera or you will get distortion, as hands will be too big or, in the case of a large aperture lens, parts of the face might get out of focus. Have the lens at eye level and don't tilt the ground glass, except if you take sitting persons down to the knees.

Hands are Important.
Many portrait artists do not know what to do with the sitter's hands so they leave them out. This is a great mistake because the hands are very important as they are part of the sitter's expression of personality. The biggest mistake you can make is to call the attention of your sitter to his or her hands. As soon as you do that you are sure to have spoilt the picture.

Avoid too much foreshortening of the arms, and see that the hands are not nearer to the lens than the head. The light should come at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. In the case of aged persons (unless it be a study) the light must come from almost the horizontal, otherwise age will be exaggerated on the print. People with eyes deep in their sockets cannot take light at a high angle, as the eyes will disappear in the shadows. As a rule the background should be darker than the highlights and lighter than the deepest shadows. This will make the picture stand out.

Powder and Lipstick Taboo.
In the case of lady sitters, powder and lipstick should be avoided, as powder makes the face too big while lipstick makes the mouth too harsh.
Do not put too much spotlight on the sitter, otherwise the hair will look as though it is covered with ice and snow.

As a general rule, don't take profiles of men. No one sees himself in profile very often and when you deliver the portrait he will deny that it is he. Also, do not take strictly full faces, unless for police files or passports. (Laughter). Three quarters is the best.

When composing a portrait have the head near the upper edge as too much top space will make the portrait lose dignity and it will appear to be slipping from the frame. Also the side-space must be larger on the side towards which the sitter looks. Otherwise it will create the impression that the sitter is going to "walk out of the picture."

Mr. Kobza illustrated these points with drawings on the blackboard. He concluded:

No Re-Touching.
The light should be soft and diffused, as too strong a light will produce harsh pictures. Don't rely on re-touching. If you use orthochromatic plates, with filters in daylight and no filters at all in electric light, provided you place your sitter in the correct light, there is nothing left for a re-toucher, unless there be defects in the plate. A "Max Factor" negative never will yield art pictures! (Applause).

A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was accorded by those present, on the motion of the Chairman.



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RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

OFFENDER FINED \$25 AND WARNED.

Included in the batch of traffic summonses heard by Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning was one of dangerous driving preferred against the driver of public car No. 501.

Sub-Inspector Cunningham, prosecuting, stated that the incident took place on an incline at Pokfulam, near the Dairy Farm. He was going uphill, and the defendant was coming down, when he (witness) had to swerve his car to one side to avoid collision with the defendant, who was too far out from his proper side of the road. As witness averred he could not altogether avoid an aged Chinese pedestrian who was pressed against the wall, but fortunately suffered little injury.

Defendant was fined \$25 and warned.

For carrying a load projecting unduly from the rear of the vehicle, a lorry driver, who was summoned by Sub-Inspector Chester Woods, was fined \$5.

The recent Chung Yung Festival, which brought a harvest for car-drivers, had an echo in a number of other cases, two being fined \$4 and \$3 respectively for carrying an excess number of passengers. A third offender was cautioned having regard to his clear record.

For loitering in the streets, two other public car drivers were fined \$6 and \$5 respectively.

POLE & PERSIAN IN COURT.

PROBLEM OF BAIL SETTLED.

On the re-appearance of a Pole and a Persian before Mr. Williams at the Central Police Court this morning, on charges of larceny by trick of a ring from the Tung Hing Pawnshop, of 49, Jardine's Bazaar, Wanchai, Chief Detective Inspector A. N. Reynolds applied for another week's remand, the hearing of the case being provisionally fixed for November 10.

Mr. M. K. Lo has been instructed by the complainant, while Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for both defendants.

At the previous hearing the Persian had turned in a quantity of jewellery as bail, but this morning it was stated by the police that they were prepared to accept \$2,500 bail for each defendant in the form of the jewellery which the police had in their possession, if the Persian agreed.

Mr. Lo remarked that his Worship should make the bail \$2,500 each in cash or security to the satisfaction of the police, as the jewellery which was in the possession of the police belonged to

JAPANESE GOODS DISCARDED.

STORY OF SCRAMBLE FOR POSSESSION.

Because his story was possibly true, without his Worship necessarily believing that it was, Mr. Williams, at the Central Police Court this morning, gave a Chinese the benefit of the doubt when charged with being in possession of two new pairs of stockings reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

The defendant was arrested in possession of the stockings and when questioned, he said they had been thrown away by a woman and he had picked them up.

After evidence of arrest had been given, the defendant went in to the witness box and said he came across a man and woman arguing outside the Western Market. The woman had given the man the parcel containing the stockings, but when he had seen them he said they were of Japanese manufacture. He asked the woman to change them, but, on receiving the reply that they could not be changed, the man refused to take them, indicating that, being of Japanese manufacture, they should be thrown away. The woman agreed and accordingly threw them away. The defendant and three other street coolies made a rush for possession of the parcel and the accused won.

His Worship remarked that although the defendant's story was not necessarily true, it was a possible one and he would have to be given the benefit of the doubt.

BEGGAR PROBLEM EMPHASISED.

NO ROOM IN HOME FOR AGED POOR.

A coincidence in connexion with the recent round-up of beggars in the streets of the city was the fact that two old men, almost identical in appearance, were amongst those arrested at the same time in one day this week. Their advanced years moved the Magistrate (Mr. Schofield) to consider the deserving side of their case.

When they appeared before him on remand to-day, his Worship stated that the Government had considered their case. The Home for the Aged Poor, however, was already crowded to capacity and there was no vacancy for either of them at the moment.

Both offenders were dismissed with a caution.

one man and it might be difficult for his Worship to make an order that it should be used as bail for both.

In remanding the defendants for one week formally, his Worship agreed to the suggestion.

ANCIENT ARMS IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE ORDERS SEIZURE.

A weapon, the nasty appearance of which caused the Magistrate to enquire if it were an executioner's sword, and three rifles which had seen better days and whose proper place, in the opinion of his Worship, was a museum, were amongst the array of arms seized on a fishing junk and exhibited at the Central Police Court this morning.

The case concerned Ho Wing-see, 26-year-old master of the vessel, who was charged with possession of these arms and also a quantity of dynamite and detonators, without a permit.

Sub-Inspector Cunningham, prosecuting, said the junk was at one time registered at Cheungchau, but had transferred to Aberdeen village for the past two years. The boat was a large one, of over a thousand piculs capacity, and a permit had been issued which covered three ancient cannon on board, but which did not include the items in the charge.

Interrogated, the defendant told the police that the arms were handed down by his grandfather, now long since dead. Formerly two junks were in the possession of the family, but the other one, which was in charge of the defendant's father, had been seized by pirates.

The Magistrate (Mr. Schofield) imposed nominal fines amounting to \$35 and ordered the confiscation of the arms.

ACID-THROWING INCIDENT.

MAN BADLY HURT WHEN ASLEEP.

Another case of acid-throwing has been reported to the police, a stall-holder of Shing Wong Street being removed to hospital in a serious condition, as the results of an attack made on him by another man early this morning.

According to information divulged by the police, Wong Tong, aged 26, a stall fook of 7, Shing Wong Street, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from acid burns to the face and neck said to have been caused by Chin Pan, aged 26, of 39, Bridge Street, who is now in custody.

The victim was asleep at the stall at 3.30 this morning when the acid was thrown over him. His condition is reported to be serious.

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15
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but never in
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chasing and
mirth making
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You'll never know what
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shake, ache and quake at
RAOUL WALSH'S
WOMEN
OF ALL
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The shrewd and ambitious diplomat—the cunning intriguer—George Arliss in the fascinating story of a possible love, leading and following—the development of a gripping plot, with its own romance and human interest. All these great dramatic scenes blend in this masterpiece of screen entertainment.

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William Fox Presents **"NOT DAMAGED"**
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"Misunderstanding"
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lady. It may develop into
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